



Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Summary

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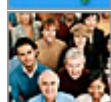
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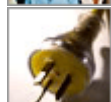
Geography Used

Includes: **Geography Used in this Publication**



Population (released in Nov 2009)

Includes: **Northern Territory Population Growth ~ Population Estimates ~ Births and Deaths ~ Population Characteristics**



Environment (released in Nov 2009)

Includes: **Northern Territory Climate ~ Environmental Views and Behaviour of Territorians ~ Energy Use and Production**



Health and Safety

Includes: **Offences by Region ~ Health ~ Safety**



Employment, Education and Training

Includes: **Northern Territory Regional Labour Force ~ Employment ~ Education and Training**

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FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE
May 2010

Release Date
18 May 2010

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information

and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

Geography Used



GEOGRAPHY USED

GEOGRAPHY USED IN THIS PUBLICATION

Regional Statistics, Northern Territory (cat. no. 1362.7) presents data using two classification structures from the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification* (ASGC) (cat. no. 1216.0) – the Main Structure and the Local Government Area Structure.

ASGC Main Structure

In the NT the Main Structure comprises two Statistical Divisions (SDs), Darwin SD and Northern Territory - Bal. These in turn are made up of a number of Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs), which are further broken down into Statistical Local Areas (SLAs). The number of SSDs and SLAs depends on the particular edition being used. Maps of these areas are available from the relevant edition of the ASGC.

ASGC Local Government Area Structure

The Local Government Area (LGA) Structure covers legally designated areas over which incorporated local governing bodies have responsibility. Maps of these areas are available from the NT Government's Local Government Boundaries webpage. The SLAs which cover unincorporated areas (excluding Off-Shore Areas and Migratory) in the NT are:

- East Arm which is on Darwin Rates Act Area land
- Finnis-Mary
- Alyangula and Nhulunbuy where both townships come under a Special Purpose Lease
- Yulara which is owned by private interests.

Health and Safety



HEALTH AND SAFETY

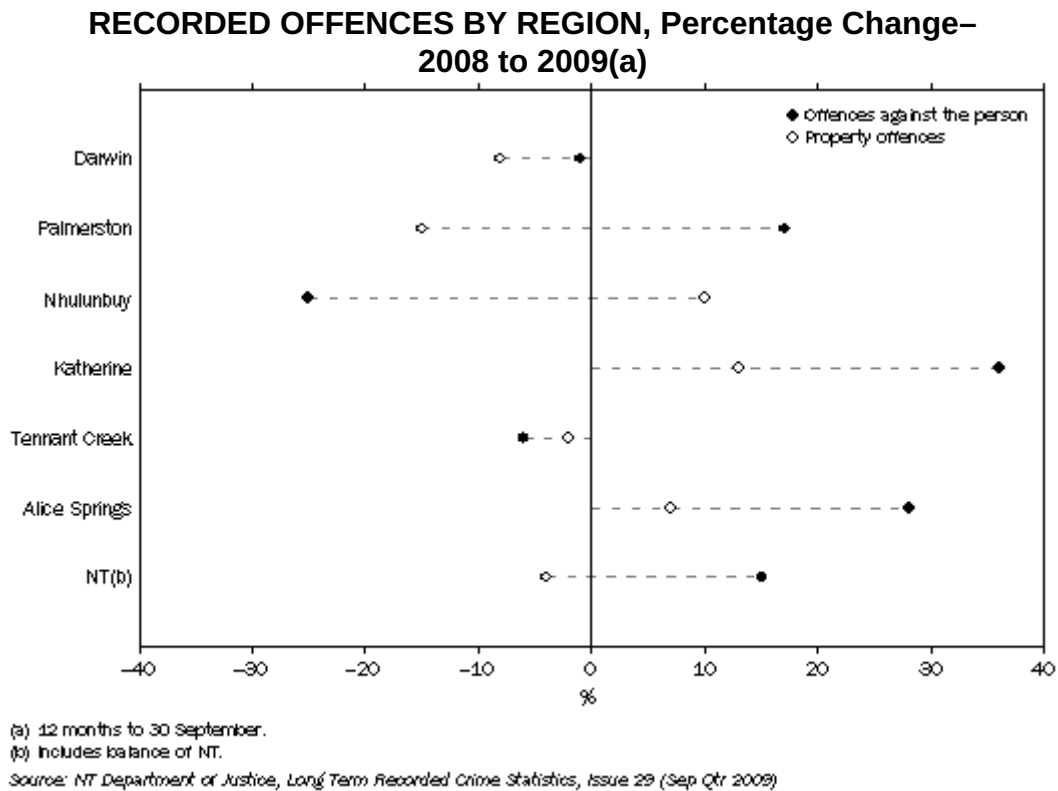
Offences by Region, Health, Safety

OFFENCES BY REGION

The NT Department of Justice publishes recorded offence data for the six major urban centres of Darwin, Palmerston, Nhulunbuy, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Alice Springs. These centres are equivalent to the Local Government Areas of Darwin (C), Palmerston (C),

Katherine (T), Tennant Creek (T) and Alice Springs (T) and the Nhulunbuy Statistical Local Area in the 2001 Australian Standard Geographical Classification.

During the 12 months to 30 September 2009, offences against the person rose in Katherine (up 36% to 742), Alice Springs (up 28% to 1,481) and Palmerston (up 17% to 459), and fell in Nhulunbuy (down 25% to 122) and Tennant Creek (down 6% to 467). In Darwin offences against the person remained relatively steady (down 1% to 1,644). Over the same period, offences against property increased in Katherine (up 13% to 1,210), Nhulunbuy (up 10% to 353) and Alice Springs (up 7% to 3,986) and declined in Palmerston (down 15% to 2,563), Darwin (down 8% to 9,381) and Tennant Creek (down 2% to 621).



HEALTH

Description of data available

Link to data

Public hospital separations, NT, 2007–08 and 2008–09

NT Department of Health and Families' Corporate Publications webpage (under Annual Report 2008–2009, Output Performance Reporting section, Acute Services)

SAFETY

Description of data available

Link to data

Recorded crime, offenders, by selected states/territories, 2007–08

Recorded Crime – Offenders, Selected states and territories, 2007–08
(cat. no. 4519.0)

Recorded crime, victims, by state/territory, 2008

Recorded Crime – Victims, Australia, 2008
(cat. no. 4510.0)

Criminal cases lodged and finalised, by state/territory, 2007–08	<i>Criminal Courts, Australia, 2007–08</i> (cat. no. 4513.0)
Prisoners characteristics, by state/territory, various years	<i>Prisoners in Australia, 2009</i> (cat. no. 4517.0)
Corrective services, by state/territory, various quarters	<i>Corrective Services, Australia, Sep 2009</i> (cat. no. 4512.0)
Offences statistics including offences recorded by police, drug infringement notices, finalised drug offences and finalised aggravated property offences, NT, various quarters	NT Department of Justice Research and Statistics webpage – refer to 'Latest Quarterly Crime and Justice Statistics'
Other prisoner statistics including adult prisoners, juvenile detainees and quarterly daily average adult prisoners, NT, various quarters	NT Department of Justice Research and Statistics webpage – refer to 'Latest Quarterly Crime and Justice Statistics'
Adult prisoners and juvenile detainees received during the year, by correctional centre, NT, various years	NT Department of Justice Research and Statistics webpage – refer to 'Correctional Services Annual Summary'
Road traffic accidents, serious injuries and fatalities by selected characteristics, NT, various quarters	NT Department of Lands and Planning Northern Territory Crash Statistics webpage – refer to quarterly statistics

Employment, Education and Training



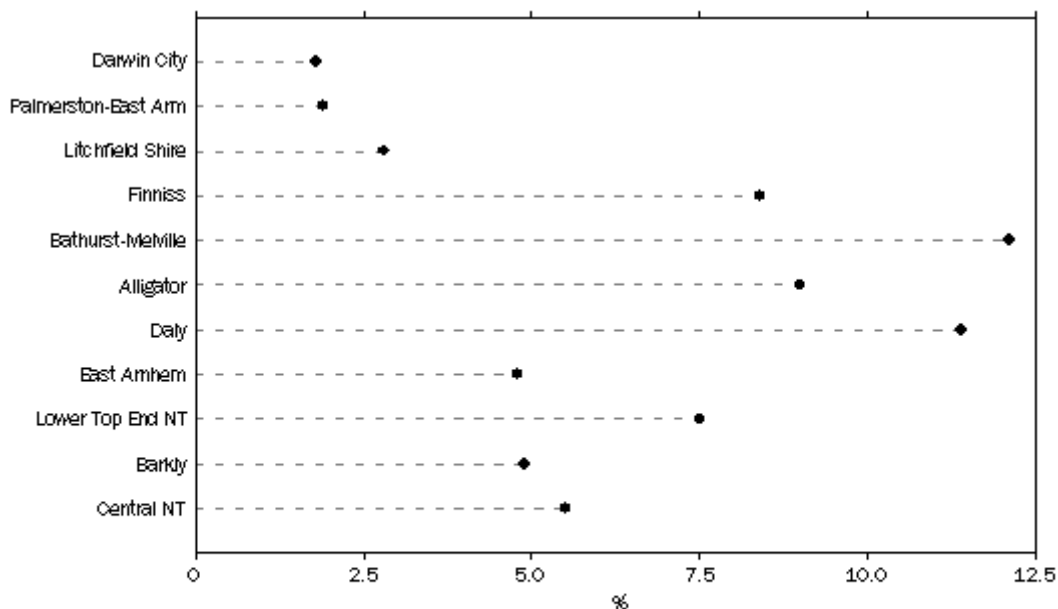
EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Northern Territory Regional Labour Force, Employment, Education and Training

NORTHERN TERRITORY REGIONAL LABOUR FORCE

According to data produced by the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, in the March Quarter 2009 there were 119,042 people in the labour force in the NT. Of these, 62% (73,964) resided in Darwin Statistical Division (SD) which comprises the Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) of Darwin City, Palmerston-East Arm and Litchfield Shire. The remaining 38% (45,078) resided in Northern Territory - Bal SD. The unemployment rate for Northern Territory - Bal of 6.3% was about three times higher than for Darwin SD (1.9%). Unemployment rates by SSD ranged from a low of 1.8% for Darwin City SSD to a high of 12.1% for Bathurst-Melville SSD.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a), by SSD(b)–Mar Qtr 2009



(a) Smoothed series.

(b) Based on the boundaries defined in Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Jul 2006 (cat. no. 1216.0).

Source: Data from Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, *Small Area Labour Markets – Mar Qtr 2009* publication, aggregated to SSD by the ABS

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EMPLOYMENT

Description of data available

Link to data

Labour force, by Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area, NT, Mar Qtr 2009 (ASGC 2006)
 Employed persons by industry, by Statistical Subdivision, NT, 2006 (ASGC 2006)
 Employed persons by occupation, by Statistical Subdivision, NT, 2006 (ASGC 2006)

Labour force, by Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area: Smoothed series, Mar Qtr 2009
 Employed persons by industry, by Statistical Subdivision, NT, 2006
 Employed persons by occupation, by Statistical Subdivision, NT, 2006

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Description of data available

Link to data

NT Government schools enrolment and attendance statistics, Provincial, Remote and Very Remote geolocations, NT, 2008 and 2009

NT Department of Education and Training Enrolment and Attendance Statistics webpage

Government and non-government student enrolments, by Indigenous status, NT, 2008

NT Department of Education and Training Publications webpage (under Annual Report 2008–09 Performance Reporting section)

Schools, students and teaching staff by state/territory, 2008

Schools, Australia, 2008 (cat. no. 4221.0)

Vocational education and training, by Statistical Subdivision, NT, 2008 (ASGC 2007)

Vocational education and training, by Statistical Subdivision, 2008

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View latest issue

View the latest issue of Regional Statistics, Northern Territory (cat. no. 1362.7).

About this Release

Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, presents a wide range of statistics about the Northern Territory and its regions. Information is presented by topic-based chapters, with most chapters containing a mix of Excel spreadsheets and links to ABS and non-ABS statistics to provide an indication of recent movements in key economic, social and environmental data. The links also enable readers to explore particular topics in more detail. Topics are updated annually on a rolling basis as follows: November issue - Population, Environment and Geography; March issue - Health & Safety and Employment, Education & Training; May issue - Economic Activity; August issue - Tourism and Primary Production. Each issue is supported by a feature article and Explanatory Notes.

Indigenous People's Experience of Crime and Justice in the NT (Feature Article)



FEATURE ARTICLE

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S EXPERIENCE OF CRIME AND JUSTICE IN THE NT

Crime affects the community in many ways. This article looks at crime in the NT and finds that Indigenous people are more likely to be the victims of most selected personal offences than non-Indigenous people. It also looks at the number of selected offences reported for the NT's major urban centres. The article concludes with a discussion of the NT's imprisonment rates which reveals there has been some recent improvement in the rate at which the Indigenous population is imprisoned compared with the non-Indigenous population.

Victimisation rates in the NT

This section looks at victimisation rates – the number of reported victims per 100,000 people – by Indigenous status for a selected range of offences that came to the attention of NT police and were recorded by them during 2008.

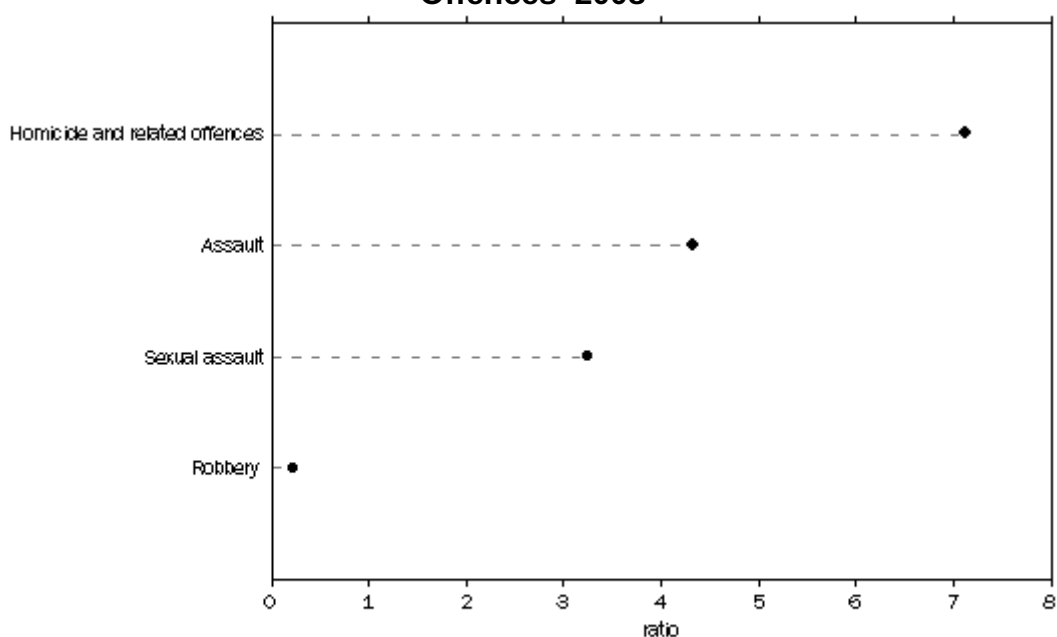
Indigenous people comprise about 30% of the NT's population. In 2008 Indigenous people had higher victimisation rates than non-Indigenous people for all selected personal offences excluding robbery in the NT. (Victims with an unknown Indigenous status are excluded from the discussion below.)

- There were 5,261 victims of assault in the NT; of these, 59% (3,110 victims) were Indigenous and 34% (1,795 victims) were non-Indigenous. The assault victimisation rate for Indigenous persons was more than four times higher than the rate for non-Indigenous persons at 4,942 Indigenous victims per 100,000 Indigenous persons

compared with 1,143 non-Indigenous victims per 100,000 non-Indigenous persons.

- Of the 372 victims of sexual assault, 50% (186 victims) were Indigenous and 38% (143 victims) were non-Indigenous. Indigenous people in the NT had a sexual assault victimisation rate that was more than three times higher than the rate for non-Indigenous people at 296 Indigenous victims per 100,000 Indigenous persons compared with 91 non-Indigenous victims per 100,000 non-Indigenous persons.
- Indigenous people comprised 65% (17 victims) of the 26 victims of homicide and related offences in the NT, while 23% (6 victims) were non-Indigenous. The homicide and related offences victimisation rate for Indigenous persons was 27 Indigenous victims per 100,000 Indigenous persons, which was about seven times higher than the rate for non-Indigenous persons at four victims per 100,000 non-Indigenous persons.
- In contrast, 7% (8 victims) of the 111 robbery victims in the NT were Indigenous while 81% (90 victims) were non-Indigenous. The robbery victimisation rate for Indigenous persons was about one-quarter of the rate recorded by non-Indigenous people at 13 Indigenous victims per 100,000 Indigenous persons compared with 57 non-Indigenous victims per 100,000 non-Indigenous persons.

RATIO OF INDIGENOUS TO NON-INDIGENOUS VICTIMISATION RATES(a), Selected Offences–2008



(a) Calculated by dividing the Indigenous victimisation rate (number of Indigenous victims per 100,000 Indigenous population) by the non-Indigenous rate (number of non-Indigenous victims per 100,000 non-Indigenous population).

Source: *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 4510.0)

Further information on victims of crime can be found in *Recorded Crime – Victims, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 4510.0).

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Offences by region

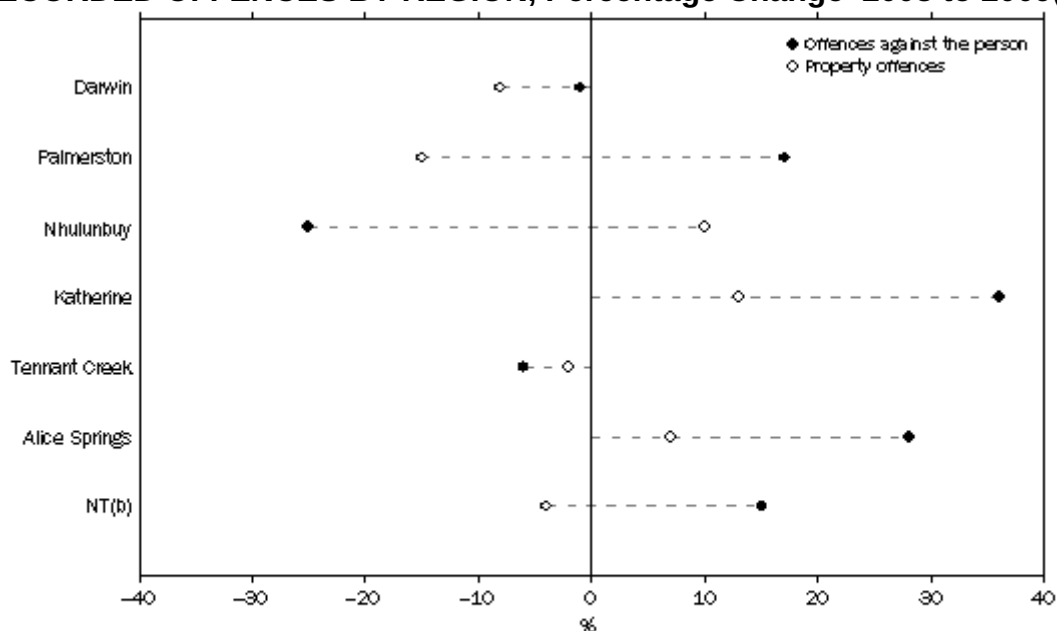
The NT Department of Justice publishes recorded offence data for seven regions in the NT – the six major urban centres (Darwin, Palmerston, Nhulunbuy, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Alice Springs) and the balance of the NT. This section discusses recent changes for the six urban centres only. (These centres are equivalent to the Local Government Areas of Darwin (C), Palmerston (C), Katherine (T), Tennant Creek (T) and Alice Springs (T) and the

Nhulunbuy Statistical Local Area in the 2001 Australian Standard Geographical Classification.)

During the 12 months to 30 September 2009, offences against the person rose by 15% across the NT, but some urban centres recorded a decrease. Katherine recorded the highest percentage increase in offences against the person (up 36% from 545 to 742), followed by Alice Springs (up 28% from 1,160 to 1,481) and Palmerston (up 17% from 393 to 459). Nhulunbuy recorded the largest percentage decrease (down 25% from 163 to 122), followed by Tennant Creek (down 6% from 499 to 467), while in Darwin offences against the person remained relatively steady (down 1% from 1,667 to 1,644).

Over the same period, offences against property fell by 4% across the NT, but again some urban centres recorded an increase. Palmerston recorded the largest percentage decrease in offences against property (down 15% from 3,029 to 2,563), followed by Darwin (down 8% from 10,234 to 9,381) and Tennant Creek (down 2% from 634 to 621). In contrast, Katherine recorded an increase of 13% (up from 1,070 to 1,210), followed by Nhulunbuy with 10% (up from 322 to 353) and Alice Springs with 7% (up from 3,732 to 3,986).

RECORDED OFFENCES BY REGION, Percentage Change–2008 to 2009(a)



(a) 12 months to 30 September.

(b) Includes balance of NT.

Source: NT Department of Justice, Long Term Recorded Crime Statistics, Issue 29 (Sep Qtr 2009)

Further information on recorded offences by region in the NT, including by selected offence, can be found on the NT Department of Justice's Research and Statistics webpage.

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Imprisonment rates in the NT

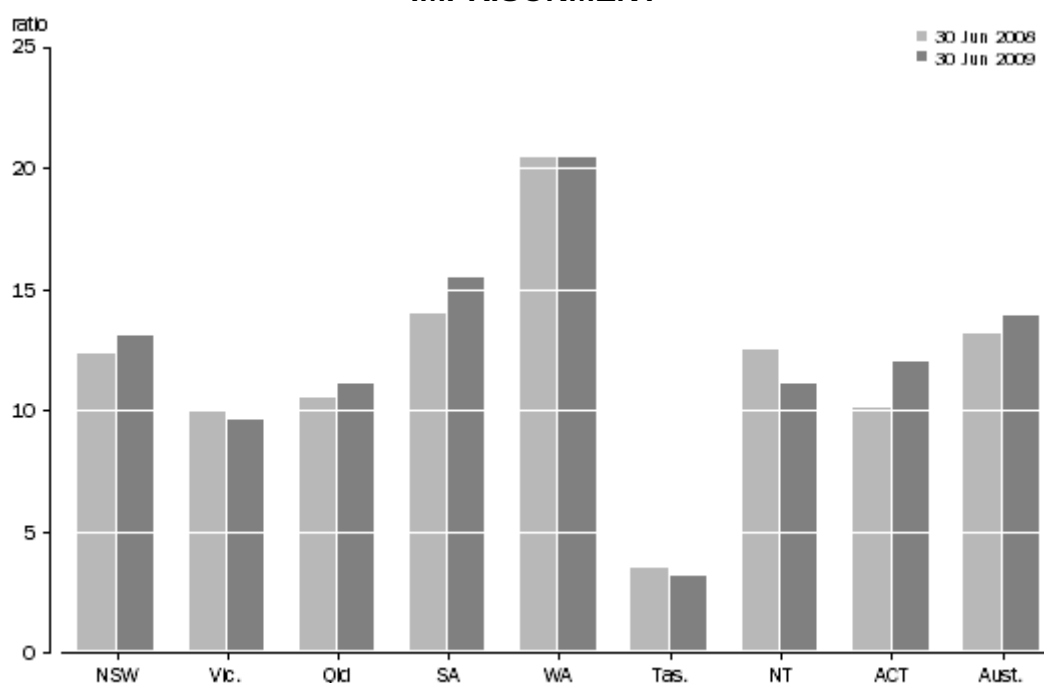
The NT's prison population increased by 11% (from 953 to 1,056) from 30 June 2008 to 30 June 2009, compared with a 6% increase nationally. At 30 June 2009 about four in five prisoners in the NT were Indigenous (82%), the highest proportion of Indigenous prisoners of any state or territory.

At 30 June 2009 the NT continued to have the highest crude imprisonment rate in Australia at 658 prisoners per 100,000 adult population, almost four times higher than Australia's overall rate of 175 prisoners per 100,000 adult population.

The imprisonment rate is known to decrease in older age groups – that is, imprisonment is correlated with age. The NT's Indigenous population has a much younger population than the NT's non-Indigenous population, with 57% of Indigenous people aged 18 years and over compared with 75% of non-Indigenous people. Due to these differing age profiles, using crude rates to examine differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations may lead to erroneous conclusions being drawn about variables that are correlated with age. A comparison of crude imprisonment rates is likely to show that the imprisonment rate for the Indigenous population is higher than for the non-Indigenous population, because of the larger proportion of young people in the Indigenous population. To remove the impact of the differing age structures between these two populations, age standardised rates are used in the discussion below, and any differences in the rates for the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations are due to factors other than age.

The age standardised imprisonment rate for the NT's Indigenous population at 30 June 2009 was 1,700 Indigenous prisoners per 100,000 adult Indigenous people. The equivalent rate for the NT's non-Indigenous population was 153 non-Indigenous prisoners per 100,000 adult non-Indigenous population. This represented an age standardised rate of imprisonment for the NT's Indigenous population that was 11 times higher than the rate for its non-Indigenous population. This ratio was equal fifth with the ratio in Queensland and lower than the ratios of imprisonment for the Indigenous populations in Western Australia (20 times higher than the non-Indigenous population), South Australia (16 times higher), New South Wales (13 times higher) and the Australian Capital Territory (12 times higher). The NT, Victoria and Tasmania were the only states to record a decline in the ratio of imprisonment for Indigenous people between 30 June 2008 and 30 June 2009, while Western Australia's ratio remained steady.

RATIO OF INDIGENOUS TO NON-INDIGENOUS AGE STANDARDISED RATES OF IMPRISONMENT



Source: *Prisoners in Australia, 2009* (cat. no. 4517.0)

Further information on prisoners including more information about the age standardisation of imprisonment rates can be found in *Prisoners in Australia, 2009* (cat. no. 4517.0).

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Further information

For more information on crime and justice statistics produced by the ABS visit the Crime and Justice Themes page.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Regional Statistics, Northern Territory (cat. no. 1362.7) contains data on the Northern Territory (NT) from both the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and non-ABS sources. These sources are referenced within the publication.

The Explanatory Notes in this publication are not in the form found in other ABS publications. For further information about the data in this publication, please refer to the Explanatory Notes tab of the relevant ABS publication, and to the Glossary or data source for non-ABS data.

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Glossary

GLOSSARY

EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

DEEWR small area labour force estimates – The Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) derives small area labour market estimates based on the Structure Preserving Estimation methodology. Estimates are derived from three major primary data sources – Centrelink data, ABS labour force data and 2006 Census of Population and Housing labour force data. The data in this publication is from the smoothed series (original data averaged over four quarters). For further information please refer to DEEWR's Small Area Labour Markets webpage.

Vocational Education and Training (VET) course enrolments – Course enrolment figures exclude students enrolled in module only activity. Students enrolled in more than one course are counted more than once in course enrolment figures.

Vocational Education and Training (VET) clients – Client figures refer to the number of individuals enrolled in courses or modules with each client being counted only once regardless of the number of courses or modules they may be enrolled in.

ENVIRONMENT

Power and Water customer – For the purposes of the statistical information that Power and Water Corporation collects, the term 'customer' applies to the number of services. For electricity, one customer is the equivalent of one installation (a property where one or more electricity meters have been installed). For water, one customer is the equivalent of one water meter (the device that records consumption). Customers include residential, commercial and government users.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
Bal	Balance
C	City
CGC	Community Government Council
DEEWR	Australian Government Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
GWh	gigawatt hour
kL	kilolitre
km ²	square kilometre
kWh	kilowatt hour
LGA	Local Government Area
MCEETYA	Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs
ML	megalitre
MW	megawatt
MWh	megawatt hour
no.	number
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Pt	Part
Qld	Queensland
S	Shire
SA	South Australia
SD	Statistical Division
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
T	Town
Tas.	Tasmania
VET	vocational education and training
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

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